

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 26

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 97

Mr. Barnes, the "Mountain Evangelist," graduated at Princeton. This explains why he fights so well when necessary.

The skeleton of the assassin will be hung up in the National Medical Museum for the gaze of the curious and for public reprobation.

The fact that Congressman Kelley thinks that two hundred millions of 2 per cent bonds will be popular, shows that there is a vast deal of idle capital in the country. It may be possible that Congress will issue that amount of 2 per cents.

Reports from New York indicate that Governor Cornell, by a judicious use of the patronage under his control, has insured his re-election.

Governor Cornell by a judicious exercise of the power of his office, and framing an administration so just as to command the good will of the people, has insured his re-election.

The Detroit Daily Free Press has been enlarged to a six column paper. The increasing demand for space by advertisers made this enlargement necessary. In common with a good many, the Gazette heartily congratulates the Free Press. It is a straightforward, reliable newspaper, and has legitimately won the success which it enjoys.

Years ago, Colonel M. H. Sessions was a well known character in this State, and those who frequently visited Madison during the sessions of the Legislature fifteen or twenty years ago and became acquainted with him, will be both surprised and gratified to learn that he is now a leader among the prohibitionists in Nebraska. This is one of the cases of reformation which always have striking influence for good on a community.

There has been marvellous energy displayed in railroad building during the past six months. The totals are astonishing, and almost stagger belief. Five thousand miles of new main track in the aggregate built from January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882. Nothing like this was ever known before in this country. The total number of miles of road now in operation in the United States is 107,000, and still these powerful railway corporations are pushing ahead with fresh vigor year after year. There is no guessing what will be the ultimate result of this marvellous railway enterprise.

There is no hope that the star route thieves will be convicted. A Washington letter has been published which will discourage the people who have believed the thieves would be convicted and punished. From this letter it appears there is no provision in the laws of the District of Columbia for a "struck" jury, such as secured the conviction of some of the Ring thieves in New York. Few safeguards are thrown around the trial. The juryman is allowed the greatest freedom. If any one of the accused persons wanted to bribe a juror there would be little to prevent him from at least offering a temptation. Under such circumstances justice is at a disadvantage, even with an honest judge and conscientious prosecuting counsel.

Once in a while things ripen up in Congress, but it is only when the members call each other liars and thieves, or something of that sort. On Thursday, when the naval bill was being discussed, Whitthorne, of Tennessee, made some severe remarks about ex-Secretary Robeson, who is now in Congress. Robeson then gave Congress to understand that Whitthorne had stolen the school funds of his State. The latter marched in front of the Speaker's desk, threw his fist in Robeson's face and called him a liar. The members then began to flock around the two, but Robeson kept his temper in check, and the matter was dropped. Of course these frictions are unseemly, but occurring in Congress, from which little politeness is expected, they attract but small attention.

There will likely be a sharp contest in Kansas over the Republican nomination for Governor. The opponents of Governor St. John talk of consolidating upon a new man, but they have not agreed upon any one. If Governor St. John is re-nominated, it will be an endorsement by the convention of the prohibition law, and then the coming Legislature will favor more stringent measures for the enforcement of the law. But if St. John is defeated, and a more conservative temperance man nominated and elected, it will be taken as a disapproval of the law in many respects, and gradually the law will be thereafter ignored. It would seem at this time—a month before the State Convention will be held—that Governor St. John will be his own successor.

The Republicans in Pennsylvania will yet settle their difficulties and bury the Democratic candidates in that State out of sight. There is every reason to hope that a new convention will be called, a new ticket nominated, and all matters satisfactorily adjusted. There does not seem to be any doubt that this will be the result of the conference that is now going on between the leaders of the two factions. The Republicans throughout the United States will most heartily cheer over this prospect of harmony in Pennsylvania. It was no time to quarrel. The masses of the Republican voters in that State were not in sympathy with any movement which would break down the party and restore the Democracy to power, and therefore public sentiment, in fact both in the State and out of it, was against two Republican tickets

being voted for at the same time and in the same State. The leaders begin to see that the time has not yet come for a division of the Republican party. The party that was a unit in opposing slavery, and fought one man to defend the Union against the assaults of treason, and which has done so much for the upholding of the Nation, is not the party to be dragged down to defeat by internal division.

NEWS FROM THE WIRES

A Sharp Engagement With a Party of Mormon Cow-Boys in Arizona.

The Assassination of Major L. W. R. Blair, at Camden, North Carolina.

A Little War of Words Between Congressmen Robeson and Whitthorne.

The Distribution of Medals to the Famous 306 of the Chicago Convention of 1880.

The Last of the Missouri Gamblers Pardoned by the Governor.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

RAIDERS KILLED.

TUCSON, A. T., July 6.—The Star's St. Johns advises that a party of Mormon cowboys entered the town of St. Johns and commenced shooting right and left, which brought on a general engagement. One getting wounded early in the fight, fled, followed by three others. Nat Green, the leader, and four others, retired to an abode house and kept up the fight, resulting in the killing of James Vaughan, a Mormon, and Nathan O. Toney, a prominent Mormon, and at one time a bishop. Dixie Green was wounded in the left hand. A surrender was forced, and Nat and Harris Greer surrendered. They are now in jail awaiting an examination. The excitement has abated, and no further troubles are apprehended.

THE FAMOUS 306.

New York, July 6.—Mr. Pierre L. Vanwyke, the Superintendent of the Assay office, received to-day from Washington about twenty of the Great medals which were struck in commemoration of the firm stand of the 306 Stalwarts in the Chicago Republican convention of 1880. At the head of the list sent him for their distribution was the name of ex-Senator Cookling, and it was the first to be checked off. The other of the former delegates residing in New York and its vicinity will receive their medals in a few days.

WHOLESALE PARDONING.

St. Louis, July 6.—The Post-Dispatch special from Jefferson City says: Governor Crittenden pardoned John Hanley and John Black the last of the gamblers in jail, this morning.

AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH.

CHICAGO, July 5.—W. A. Redfield, a telegraph operator, was arrested here by the United States authorities to-day, for desertion, eight years ago, from the United States Army. It is said that the information against the prisoner was given by a fellow operator named E. J. Brandell. The story from beginning to end is a peculiar one. Eight years ago the prisoner deserted in Southern Italy, because, having a sister to support, he could not do it on \$13 per month. He mastered telegraphy and is now a very competent man. The informer struck this town recently, after having lost a position at Milwaukee, Redfield for charity. It was granted, having received help, he straightway went and informed the authorities of Redfield's history, in order to obtain the \$200 reward offered by the government. A petition is being gotten up by the operators here to effect, if possible the prisoner's release. The penalty is eight years in the penitentiary.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Letters from Camden, S. C., received to-day contradict the statements telegraphed from Charleston of the killing of Major L. W. R. Blair in several very important particulars, and tend to show that Blair was really the victim of a political assassination. The press account represented Blair as the aggressor, and asserted that he was advancing upon Haile with his hand upon his pistol, in a threatening manner; that he was warned not to advance, and was finally shot by Haile in self-defense. An intelligent and trustworthy gentleman of Camden says, in a letter to a friend: "A meeting of the Independent Democratic party had been called to meet that day at noon, and that Blair was to speak. He was on his way to the postoffice with the intention to complete arrangements for the meeting afterward, when he was accosted by Haile and turned to answer. The altercation was in regard to a meeting of a Democratic club which both parties had attended on the previous Saturday and at which Haile had been badly defeated. Blair succeeded in carrying it by a large majority for the Independents. Hot words passed in the dispute. After it was over Haile went and armed himself, and again started to quarrel with Blair, and finally shot him twice. Both shots went in the back of the victim, one above and the other below the shoulder blade. It is evident, therefore, that Blair was not advancing in a threatening manner

but was either retreating or had turned away, supposing the difficulty was over. No arms were shown by Blair during any part of the trouble.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Belmont called up the motion to consider the vote by which the House refused to order a third reading of the joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international conference to fix on and recommend for universal adoption a common prime meridian. The vote was reconsidered and a joint resolution was passed.

The House resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill and adopted in gross the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole.

Mr. Robeson took the floor to close the debate on the bill. In the course of his speech in defense of his administration of the Navy Department, Mr. Robeson referred to the investigation carried on by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Forty-fourth Congress. Without mentioning him by name he alluded in terms of deepest contempt and insult to Mr. Whitthorne. Speaking of the man who headed the committee in that Congress he said: "If there was a man accused of stealing school funds in his own State he came to the front."

At these words started Whitthorne, and in a flash he was in the space in front of the Speaker's desk, exclaimed: "That is a lie! Whoever tells it or whoever repeats it!"

Mr. Robeson—I have alluded to no man by name. If any man recognizes himself by the description let him step forward and deny it.

Members congregated around the two gentlemen and there was considerable excitement in the hall, but the matter was dropped, although Mr. Robeson continued his attack upon Whitthorne.

Immediately after the passage of the naval appropriation bill, Representative Whitthorne was recognized on a question of personal privilege. He proceeded to reply to the charges made by Representative Robeson against him, characterizing the statements made by the gentleman as untrue, and said that in uttering them he (Robeson) stated to the House and to the country what was absolutely false. He referred to the administration of Robeson as secretary of the navy, and with the firm of Cattell & Co.

Several points of order were raised, and motions that the improper language of the gentleman from Tennessee be taken down were submitted, but not insisted upon. In conclusion Mr. Whitthorne said: "With all the responsibility which belongs to it attach before the head of that member (Robeson) falsehood and perjury."

Mr. Robeson replied briefly that he would leave the country to judge of a man who recognized himself in the portrait he (Robeson) had painted.

The matter was then dropped.

Theaters in Russia.

Russian theaters are, comparatively speaking, very juvenile institutions. A century ago there were scarcely any theatrical performances in either of the two capitals. The first Italian opera produced on a grand scale in St. Petersburg was Paisiello's *Barbire di Sirogita*, and in the same year an Englishman named Maddox opened the first theater in Moscow. The zarina Catherine II., who found her main for English costumes, comforts, and dependants, and for French fashions and philosophy, quite compatible with an abiding love for a home-made and unrelenting despotism, graciously extended her patronage and gave handsome pecuniary support to a company of English actors under the management of Mr. Fisher, but after three or four years the British comedians waxed fat and kicked; they were continually quarreling among themselves, and at last Mr. Fisher's company melted into thin air.

Catherine's successor, the luckless Paul, abhorred all things English, and bestowed his crazy affections on French plays and players; but the most halcyon days of Russian theatricals were, perhaps, some fifty years ago, when the famous native prima donna, Mad. Semakova, rivaled the French cantatrices, Mesdames Albert and Branchu, when the Moscow Talma was the famous tragic actor Carantigue, whose wife—better known under her maiden name of Colosoff—played Russian and French characters with equal facility and felicity. The prima ballerina of this brilliant epoch was Mlle Istomina, a pupil of Didot; Mesdames Le Bras and Fanny were the leading stars of the French troupe, and a "run" of unprecedented duration was enjoyed by an operatic farce by Von Ignatz Schuster—*The Sham Catalina*. Nor were the interests of the native drama neglected. The Government gave no less a sum than 200,000 roubles for the dramatic entertainment of the holiday folk only at Christmas and Easter, while for the encouragement of native dramatic authors a voluminous scheme was drawn up in the Imperial Chancellerie dividing original dramatists and translators of foreign plays into five categories or classes, and decreeing that they should enjoy during their life-time a part of the receipts of the Imperial Theaters, on a scale proportionate to the length and importance of their productions. An author of the first class might commute his life royalty for a lump sum not exceeding 4,000 roubles, an amount then equivalent to \$800. Russian playwrights have done good work since the flourishing days at which we have glanced.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

Cyclones in India.

The cyclone is the terror of India. A peaceful calm winter the warning, and then, as sudden as the leap of a tiger, the terrible whirlwind bursts upon sea and land. All the winds of heaven seem furious to join the rotary storm. The sun is hidden at midday, and at night the darkness may be felt. The whirling eddies rise up columns of water, which fall as cataclysms. The lashed billows swell with rage into one huge wave, rush past the coast and, sweeping far inland, dash over forests and villages. Men, women and children seek a refuge from the angry waters on roofs and in trees. Thousands sometimes perish amid the floating wrecks of their homes. Many that the food spares fall by the pestilence bred from rotting carcasses and decaying vegetation. At such times it seems as though a second deluge threatened the earth, with no bow of mercy spanning the black heavens. One of these rotary hurricanes whirled

some years ago over the Bay of Bengal. Catching a full freighted steamer of 1,500 tons, it bore her on the crest of a storm-wave for a long distance across the country. She finally brought up against rising ground, where she laid for months, a marvel to every beholder.

A Scotchman had charge of a gang of natives who were clearing the jungle on Sagar Island, a long, low, muddy flat near the mouth of the Hooghly. For several weeks a large tiger, a man-eater, annoyed them every night. It had carried away some of their animals and two or three men. As many natives as could swim went to the Scotchman's bungalow. At last he noticed the dread-tiger swimming for the house. Receding it, the frightened animal leaped on the veranda, and tremblingly went through the mass of natives to the farthest corner, where it lay down trembling with fear. The Scotchman, thinking that when the storm abated the natural ferocity of the beast would assert itself, seized his double-barreled gun. Pointing it at the tiger's head, he fired, and the brute rolled over dead.

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THE GAZETTE.

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THE KING OF THE FLOW.

The sword is resheathed in its scabbard,
The rifle hangs safe on the wall;
No longer we wait at the hungry
Not rush of the ravens' call;
The war-drum thunders at its last lighting,
The last of the warriors' fight;
While the Queen of the South in shades
Of the forest glades sits waiting;
Above the brook flows the river,
Which monarch rules his life now;
Oh crown him with laurel and roses—
The King, the brave King of the Flow!

A King! aye! what ruler more potent
Has ever swayed earth by his rod?
A monarch! aye, more than a monarch—
He reigns over the world of God.
He stands where earth's sure protection
The seed-grains are scattered and sown,
To spring in sure resurrection;
When Spring her soft trumpet hath blown
A monarch, yea, more than a monarch,
Though toll-drums are thick on his brow;
Oh crown him with laurel and roses—
The King, the brave King of the Flow!

Through the shadow and shine of past ages
(While tyrants were blinded with blood)
He reigned the pure King of the Flow;
By meadow and mountain and flood—
And the long, lonely gold of his harvests
The earth-voices and the winds sang
Grew rhythmic when swept by the breezes,
Grew royal when kissed by the sun;
Before the stars came out in the night,
The rock-voiced forces must bow;
Crown him with laurel and roses—
The King, the brave King of the Flow!

Through valleys of bulm-dropping myrtles,
By banks of Arcadian streams,
Where the winds-voiced are set to the mystic
Mild murmur of passion's tones;
On the storm-haunted uplands of Thule,
By the golden fields of the North,
Alone stands the King of the Flow;
The bloom of his heritage glows;
A monarch, yea, more than a monarch—
All claims to his power must bow;
Crown him with laurel and roses—
The King, the brave King of the Flow!

Far, far in earth's uttermost future,
As boundless of splendor as scope,
I see the fair angel, Fruitful,
Heaped his high altar with Hope;
The roses of his crown around him,
The lilies of his crown around him,
For the sword has been changed to the plow,
The lion lies down with the lamb;
O angel, majestic, we know thee,
Through rained and transfused air about—
This lord of life's grand consummation,
Was once the King of the Flow!

THE CHILDREN'S JOURNEY.

A Romance of Southern Austria.
There are few stranger places in the world than the hills around the head of the Gulf of Venice, and a few stranger people than the Slovaks who inhabit it. Almost within sight of busy, bustling, populous Trieste, with its brilliant masts, and crowded quays, and rattling carriages, and smart modern hotels, you come suddenly upon a district dotted with quaint little antique villages that seem to have been dropped by Santa Claus out of his basket of toys. Villages which might have been left by the sea, for the hills are steep and high, and the people are so black and brown, and the air is so thick with the smoke of yonder trees, instead of chatting and laughing like their Italian neighbors of the valley, are silent as statues. This meek little church of crumbling stone was built before the Turks entered Constantinople, and the language of its builders is spoken here still.

So completely, indeed, does the whole of this strange region reproduce what the world was centuries ago, that I feel quite out of place as I look out at it through the window of a modern railway car, and hear a call for "tickets!" in the midst of the enchanted ground. But even the railway seems to have borrowed something of the character of its surroundings. For a whole hour we zig-zag at a creeping pace up a seemingly endless succession of terraced ridges crowned with dark clumps of cypresses. Suddenly, as if by magic, we find little patches of green, sunny vineyard peep out at us from between two huge black cliffs, down one of which, like a fly walking on a wall, comes a sturdy peasant, brown and shapely as a bronze statue, showing all his splendid teeth in a grin of indulgent content at sight of the crawling train. The faint tinkle of a bell makes me look up to see a herd of goats feeding high above my head, while the next moment I catch sight of a little red-robed cottage tucked away in the cleft of a rock as if playing hide-and-seek.

At length our train struggles up to the summit of the mountain with a shrill whistle of triumph. We thrust our heads out of the window to see where we have got to, when, lo! right under our feet lie the clustering white houses, and shining church domes, and countless masts, and bright blue waters of Trieste which we left behind more than an hour ago, as if bound by the same spell which kept poor Christoval tramping round and round the church all night, thinking he was going straight home.

But at this point a new turn is given to my thoughts by the entrance of a group as picturesque as any painter could wish; three children—a bright-eyed little fairy of eight, with cheeks as round and rosy as the apple which she is eating, a sturdy boy of eleven, whose sun-burned face is browner than his leather cap, and a tall, slim, golden-haired girl about a year old, taking charge of the other two in a protecting, motherly way, which is simply irresistible.

But the first glance shows me that their journey, whatever its object may be, is one of no ordinary importance to themselves. All three have a grave, preoccupied look, the elder girl especially. Instead of prattling merrily, laughing, shouting and pointing out passing objects to each other, as children usually do on a railway journey, they sit close together in a corner and talk in whispers.

Even the grand scenery through which we pass, new as it evidently is to them, seems quite unheeded. Frowning precipices, amber pine woods, black, comb-like gorges, rocky ledges just wide enough for the train itself, overhanging waterfalls which go leaping and foaming from rock to rock down a seemingly endless descent; queer little painted wooden station-houses, placarded with regulations in Italian, German and Slovak; brown peasant women, with their hard-sold faces framed on scarlet kerchiefs, waving signal flags on the very verge of the precipice—go by without remark.

The illustrated journal which I contrive to let fall as if by accident on the seat nearest to them remains equally unnoticed for a while. But at length I see the younger girl's eyes beginning to turn that way. Presently she slips off her seat, and sidles up to the tempting paper, and then, having satisfied herself that I was not looking at her, she

seizes it in her plump little hands, and is soon deep in one of the greatest enjoyments of childhood—"looking over" what she has just found.

But as we approach St. Peter's the other two children become visibly restless and excited, looking constantly out of the window as if watching for something which they are eager to see. Even the little student of my paper, with whom I have struck up a conversation in German, soon forsakes me to join the watch; and I hear the boy mutter discontentedly:

"Why don't the train go quicker? We shall never get there!"
"Can't they look for a picnic? I think I; but they look far too grave and troubled for that. Are they going home from school? but who would think of living in a desolate place like this? I am still puzzling over the riddle, when my little rosy-cheeked friend, after looking doubtfully at me once or twice, as if uncertain whether to speak or not, starts me with a very unexpected question:

"Please, when anybody grows blind, not from a blow or anything like that, but with something growing over their eyes, can they be made well again?"
"Very often they can, when they have a good doctor; but why do you ask?"

And then the whole story comes out. Their father, a retired Austrian officer, has become blind from catarrh; and a famous German oculist, an old friend of his, has taken him away to a country house among the hills between St. Peter's and Adelsberg, in the hope of restoring his sight by an operation.

"And it was to be done last night," says Theresa, the elder girl, "and papa was to start home this morning. But we couldn't wait until he came, and he wouldn't be able to send us a message; so we got leave from aunt to come and meet him ourselves, as she wasn't well enough to go with us. He's sure to be at St. Peter's station when we get there."

"And his eyes will be quite well again—I'm sure they will!" cries little Kathia, eagerly. "Dr. Ulrich is so clever, and he's cured so many people, and papa's such a friend of his, I'm sure he'll cure him too!"
"I hope he will, indeed," says her brother, earnestly. "Poor papa! it's so horrible to see a great strong man like him led about just like a baby, and not able to read any stories, or watch his flowers coming up so nicely, after taking all that trouble with them! I will give a shout if he's really cured!"

"There's the station," cried Theresa, almost throwing herself through the window in her eagerness, "and there's a man standing on the platform all by himself. Can that be papa?"
A whistle, a clank, a long creaking groan, and the train comes to a standstill. But almost before it has stopped, the door flies open, and the next moment I see the children hanging in a cluster upon a tall, fine-looking man with a thick gray mustache, while three voices shout, joyfully:

"Papa! papa! you see?"
"Yes, dears, I see, thank God!" says the old soldier, fervently; "and when the doctor was going to begin, I laid your portraits beside my chair, that they might be the first thing I saw!"

"We were not foolish happy people, I will swear for it, in all Austria that day; and the remembrance of that meeting is still among the brightest of my traveling recollections."—David K.

The Care of Birds.

A bird fancier's great enemy is the bird mite or louse. They are so very small and keep so close during the day that you will not be able to see them with the naked eye, but wait until lamp lighting, and then take even a powerful microscope and you will find them by the quantity. It is their nature to annoy the birds at night while the bird is at rest. Now take advantage of this and use remedies to destroy them while huddled together in the crevices in the cage. You will also find them in the nest where the young are.

The little ones may be fed ever so well, but still they will get bloodless and thin, and the mother bird will not feed them. The mother bird is often blamed for not feeding when the trouble is with the mites.

The price of a bird is constant and external vigilance.
Before nesting, the cage should be carefully examined and some substance like gasoline should be used all over the cage, especially in the cracks and small holes, then apply the insect powder while it is moist. This should be used every two weeks if you suspect lice. To make a nest take a wire for a foundation, common screen wire is better than the ready-made nests, then sew on a cloth over it, and then sprinkle fine tobacco or summer savory freely on this, cover with another cloth and fasten it on a wire bent like a letter U. This will allow you to let it project from the side of the cage and will secure greater cleanliness. Be sure and shape the nest well and give the bird but little material for building. After the young are well feathered and before they are old enough to jump out of the nest, take them down and give them a clean nest made as well as the other.

Remember, never put anything on the birds to kill lice. You will be quite as likely to kill the birds. A lady a year or two ago was telling me that the bird store simperton told her to apply freely on the birds. She used the insect powder and killed both old and young. Bird dealers are not oracles on birds. They are in most cases selling for money. They should be naturalists or not follow the business. Consult a bird fancier and naturalist.

Look to the cages every month during the winter and you will be doubly paid. These few points are from an old bird fancier who gives them for what they are worth.—Detroit Post.

Squaring the Circle.

James Morton, a Philadelphia mathematician, claims to have solved the problem known as "squaring the circle." The solution of this problem of finding the exact area of a circle has occupied the attention of mathematicians from time immemorial. Many champions have performed it, but their demonstrations have always failed to stand the test. The nature of the problem places it outside of the domain of arithmetical calculation, but notwithstanding this admitted fact, the ratio between diameter and circumference has been carried out to over six hundred decimal places. So, by geometrical methods, Mr. Morton thinks he has accomplished the quadrature of the circle. His solution, put in the form of a proposition, is as follows: "The square of the diameter of any circle is to its area as the perimeter of a square described on the diameter; or conversely, the area of any circle is to the square of its diameter as the circumference of the circle is to the perimeter of a square described on its diameter."

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c. per box.

"BUCHUARA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1 Druggists. Depot, Prentice & Evenson, Janesville.

DOLE AND SALLOW.—Eyes and skin denote a torpid liver, and weak Digestion, headache, and restless sleep arise from same cause. *Remove them with Zappa* now before you get worse. A few doses will do it. Sold by Prentice & Evenson.

MISCELLANEOUS

MYERS HOUSE!

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

Apply at Once to PETER MYERS.

Conrad & Jones, NO 5 MAIN STREET.

Have on hand A FULL LINE OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES AT THE Lowest Living Rates

Wheelock's Crockery Store

Offer special prices to reduce stock on FRUIT JARS, ICE Cream Freezers, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, HAMMOCKS, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA TEA SETS, Printed Englishware, BABY CARRIAGES, MAIDICA, &c.

Price List for Good White Granite Ware, Black Stains.

Individual butters, per dozen \$ 20
Cup plates, per dozen 25
Sauce plates, per dozen 25
Pie plates, per dozen 25
Tea plates, per dozen 25
Breakfast plates, per dozen 25
Dinner plates, per dozen 25
Tea cups and saucers, per set 25
Coffee cups and saucers, per set 25
Dinner sets, each 25
No. 11 plates, each 25
No. 12 plates, each 25
No. 8 Bowl, Napkin, each 25
No. 3 Bowl, Napkin, per dozen 25
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Covered chambers, each 25
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. | |
|--|-------------|
| TRAINS LEAVE. | |
| For Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 11:00 A. M. |
| For Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 1:15 P. M. |
| For Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 3:30 P. M. |
| For Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 5:45 P. M. |
| For Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 8:00 P. M. |
| For Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 10:15 P. M. |
| TRAINS ARRIVE. | |
| From Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 9:40 A. M. |
| From Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 11:55 A. M. |
| From Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 2:10 P. M. |
| From Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 4:25 P. M. |
| From Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 6:40 P. M. |
| From Chicago and East, via Beloit, Rockford and Elgin. | 8:55 P. M. |

| Chicago and Northwestern. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Trains at Janesville Station. | |
| GOING NORTH. | |
| Day Express. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 5:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 7:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 9:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 11:00 P. M. |

| Chicago and Northwestern. | |
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| Trains at Janesville Station. | |
| GOING SOUTH. | |
| Day Express. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 5:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 7:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 9:00 P. M. |
| Day Express. | 11:00 P. M. |

| Chicago and Northwestern. | |
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| Day Express. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 9:00 A. M. |
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| Chicago and Northwestern. | |
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| Trains at Janesville Station. | |
| GOING EAST. | |
| Day Express. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 11:00 A. M. |
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| Chicago and Northwestern. | |
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| Trains at Janesville Station. | |
| GOING SOUTH. | |
| Day Express. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Day Express. | 1:00 P. M. |
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| Chicago and Northwestern. | |
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TEACHERS' TRIALS.

Second Day of the Wisconsin State Association.

Papers on Educational Subjects.

Election of Officers.

The Congregational church was nearly packed last night with a brilliant and cultured audience, to honor President Peabody, of the Illinois Industrial University, who had agreed in answer to an invitation from the State Teachers' Association, to lecture on the subject of teaching trades in school. The expected intellectual treat was introduced with vocal and instrumental music, by Prof. Harry Arnold and Miss Ella Peterson. Prof. Arnold played an artistic solo on the piano, and accompanied Miss Peterson in a delightfully rendered aria.

Prof. Peabody announced as his subject "Should We Teach Trades in the Public Schools?" He spoke around the question for an hour and a half, touching on a variety of subjects, which might have some connection with the question, and though the lecture as a literary effort was really fine, the audience was somewhat disappointed, as they were unable to determine whether Prof. Peabody had spoken in favor of teaching trades in the schools or not. He admitted that it would be a difficult matter to instruct children in all the different branches of a thousand trades, and give them besides a literary education; but expressed the thought that something should be done. After leaving school, he said, young men were unqualified for engaging in active business pursuits, because their training had been defective; and he suggested that students be prepared in some way to enter with at least a partial understanding, upon a trade, which they might elect. The speaker quoted the Manual Training school attached to the Washington University of St. Louis, where boys are instructed in several trades, and thought the plan in operation there should obtain everywhere. He failed, however, to outline any course by which the desired object could be attained. He left his subject by saying that the only apparently feasible plan at present was the establishment of similar institutions by private generosity. While the gentlemen evidently believed that boys should be taught trades, and schools be established for the purpose, he failed to indicate how it could be accomplished.

Military Exhibition.

After the lecture, the visiting teachers and a large proportion of Janesvillians repaired to the Janesville Guards' armory, to witness the exhibition drill of the Guards and a portion of the Bower City Rifles. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, the ladies, of course, being in the ascendant (some of the prettiest were in the gallery), and the evolutions of the citizen soldiery, were somewhat circumscribed by the limited space given them by the pressing crowd.

The Guards turned out twenty-four men under Captain H. A. Smith and Lieutenants Newman and Glass.

The drill was a very creditable one, all the movements being executed in first class manner, and the manual of arms exercise was more than ordinarily fine. The Guards presented a handsome appearance and elicited the most enthusiastic tributes from the visitors, especially the fair ones, whose hearts always flutter at the sight of handsome soldiers in uniform. Only six of the Rifles were able to attend under command of a sergeant, but the excellency of their performance equaled them to host. The silent lightning drill for which the Rifles are celebrated, was a revelation to a majority of the guests, and drew forth rounds of applause.

The entire affair was a success, and an agreeable entertainment to the guests.

Mounting Session.

The Association was called to order by President Albee at 9:30 this morning. There was not a full attendance, as the weather was too inclement. The exercises were opened with an overture on the piano by Miss Araby Sutherland, of Janesville, who had kindly consented to entertain the association.

Prayer, by the Rev. W. F. Brown, of the Congregational church.

A quartette composed of Miss Hattie Dearborn, Miss Martha Wiley, and Messrs. Bladon and Colburn, gave some fine vocal music, Miss Ada Pond accompanying.

Prof. Parker, in answer to a request from the President, spoke upon the advisability of securing the National Convention of Teachers for 1893, at Madison. The Convention for 1892 will meet at Saratoga next week. He thought that every member of the Wisconsin association should forego its individual meeting next year, should the National convention decide to meet in this State. A strenuous effort should be made in this direction.

Ex-State Superintendent Whitford suggested that Prof. Parker be delegated to visit the managers of the great trunk lines centering in Chicago, and endeavor to secure reduced railway rates for delegates. It rates could be obtained, he thought the convention might be held here; but if such arrangements could not be made, it would be useless to take further steps in the matter.

On motion of Prof. Alex. Kerr, Prof. Parker was instructed to visit Chicago for the purpose of securing reduced railway transportation for delegates of the National Teachers' Association, should the next convention be held in Madison. In his remarks Prof. Whitford stated that he had received assurances that an outside effort would be made in the convention at Saratoga, to adjourn to Madison. Supt. C. F. Viebahn, of Watertown, was introduced and read a paper on "Some Defects in

Our Graded System." He referred to the disparities existing among school

children, physically and mentally. Pupils are different, naturally: home influences are unlike; tastes and aspirations dissimilar. Some would grasp an idea readily, while others acquired more or less explanation. He continued in the same line of thought, dealing with the varied peculiarities of the pupils, and the difficulties imposed upon the teacher, hampered by grades. The more advanced pupils, become uninterested in explanations required for the backward members of the class, and the latter were dull when subjects foreign to their understanding were being discussed with their intellectual superiors.

The argument, in favor of the graded system, that it induced a spirit of emulation and spurred ambition, the speaker thought a poor one, when confronted with the varied intellectual capabilities of a class composed of pupils of different tastes and receptive power. The mind of the child, he said, differed from that of the adult more in the degree than in the kind of development. The mental faculties were aroused in the first years of school life, perception was generated, imagination started and reason of a lower order exercised. The defects existing in the primary grades, were also noticeable in the higher branches. The harmonious training of all the faculties is conducive to the best development of each, and susceptibility of culture depends greatly upon the earlier training. He thought some other tests of capability should be made other than that of examination. The defenders of the graded system, as they now are, contend that the higher studies should be learned only when they can be acquired scientifically, forgetting that if thoroughly taught in the primary branches, the pupil would become fit for the reception of studies, apparently beyond his comprehension. Children were always acquiring a knowledge of nature, of things, and people through their contact with others and therefore were learning beyond the precepts of the school room.

It was not before the age of 15 or 16 that the pupil began to reason as to the cause and effect of events. It was true with older pupils that they evidenced little taste for memorizing dates and localities. An athlete would not indulge in the exercises of boys, neither would they be of benefit to him. He desired to accomplish feats of a higher and more difficult order. So it was with the advanced student. There exists, said the speaker, close analogy between physical and intellectual training. The defects in the graded system in schools tended to make the school a machine in which things are not valued according to their worth, but according as they will fit as parts of it. Graded systems are without doubt based on a wise economy, and when they shall have been planned more in accordance with the real process of development and so administered that their obstruction of individual tendencies is the least possible, one may expect from them better results.

When Supt. Viebahn concluded his paper, a discussion was had upon it, Supt. Samuel Shaw, taking the initiative. He thought like Mr. Viebahn that the individuality of the child should be recognized. He was opposed to the arrangement in country schools.

The difficulties surrounding the question, he thought were due to the teachers themselves, many of whom were in charge of too many pupils. There were too many children in one room clearing the attention of one teacher, and because the teachers allowed it to remain so, the authorities naturally did not interfere because it lessened the cost of public education.

Prof. Edward Anderswald followed, reading a prepared address.

"Defects in the graded system, he said, were primarily chargeable to the teachers. It did not follow, because a person had obtained a certificate that he was competent to teach. A boss carpenter must necessarily have acquired a thorough knowledge of the elements and middle steps of his trade, but this was not the case with the principal and superintendent of schools, who were in a great many instances placed in their position because of political influences, church interposition, or because they were good fellows. He arraigned principals for the careless way in which they managed the schools, and deplored the condition of things, in regard to salaries which engendered quarrels among teachers. He thought too much attention could not be given to the schools, and it was eminently fit that the teachers should meet twice a year to consider the best means of education. He thought there was too much indifference to this important subject; and questioned whether the teachers came to the Association conventions with a view of mutual improvement. He thought rather a great many came purely for relaxation, or with a desire of extending their acquaintance, and for social enjoyment. In speaking of the qualifications for a teacher, he said the fact that a man was college bred, was little recommendation, and attributed a great deal of improvements in the courses of instruction to non-college bred teachers. He illustrated some of the evils surrounding the profession. At the end of the session, the principal directs the teacher to hold an examination, and he does so. He reports certain pupils as having reached an average of seventy-five, and these are booked for the next higher grade at the re-opening of school. The teacher knows that he must send in a pretty good number to the higher grade or it would not look well besides he ought to carry favor with families of influence by sending up their children. He does so and when the time comes for reappointment, he gets it. He thought the superintendent of schools should be the life and inspiration of the schools; he should be the chief engineer, should write the text books, saying when certain things should be taught, how long they should be dwelt upon, when to be reviewed and in fact the

superintendent was to do everything but bear the lessons.

EDUCATION ABROAD.

Miss Sarah A. Stewart, read an interesting paper entitled "Notes on Education Abroad." She discussed upon the difference between the common schools in Europe and those at home, the foreign schools being rather more exclusive, in so far that every one could not enter them without introduction or some claim as to class socially. She had never seen a more pitiable sight than the procession of charity school children in Paris. The church schools were particularly pitiable looking. Headed by eight or ten priests with additional priests stationed along at intervals down the line, the procession marched by never looking to the right or left at the endless attractions on the street. They looked hungry. They looked as if they never had enough to eat and never expected enough. In Germany the arrangements were somewhat better. In Paris the regulations of the Board were very exact. At a stated hour a certain study had to be recited throughout the city. For example if the multiplication table were recited in one school at 9 o'clock in the morning, it was sure to be the same in every school in Paris. Miss Stewart said in this connection that the contemplation of twenty-five or thirty thousand children blundering in the multiplication table might be a sublime thing to some people. In a school in England, the teacher said to her, "the class is taking a turn in geography," illustrating the fact that teachers in the old world have as free expressions as they have here.

She was then introduced to the class as a lady from North America. She felt sufficiently located as there seemed to be a distinction only between North and South America. She was asked by one of the pupils if she had learned to speak English before she arrived in England. On replying in the affirmative, the pupil rejoined that he thought so, as she spoke English very well. Miss Stewart continued in a pleasant, chatty way, relating the result of her observations upon the Educational systems in Europe, and concluded with some instructive comparisons and general thoughts.

SCHOOL BANKS.

President Albee, then asked if any committees were ready to report.

The committee on Savings banks submitted the following report:

Your committee beg leave to report that they have examined far and near, have had time and opportunity, the reports of the operations of school savings banks where such banks have been long established, and have observed with interest the results the recent establishment of such an institution in one of the cities of our State. They have been favorably impressed with them, as indicating the growth of a healthful spirit of economy and thrift, and teaching the real value and uses of money; as awakening a worthy interest, as promoting a directness and definiteness of purpose; as improving the deportment and character of children in the schools and at home. The committee would recommend to teachers and school officers the gradual establishment of such institutions wherever practicable.

ALEXANDER KERR, Secy.

W. H. BEACH, Committee.

The president announced that the hour had arrived for the election of officers.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Prof. Alex. Kerr nominated Superintendent C. F. Viebahn, of Watertown, for President.

On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Prof. Viebahn.

The committee on nominations reported the following nominations:

Secretary, W. E. Anderson; treasurer, T. B. Pray; vice presidents, C. A. Buchta; J. W. Briggs, Mattie E. Hazard; counselors, G. S. Albee, Samuel Shaw, George Beck, J. T. Lunn, J. H. Cummings.

Prof. Anderson positively declined to allow his name to be used for secretary and on motion of Prof. Kerr, W. J. Brier of Plymouth Sheboygan Co., was elected as secretary of the association. The committee report was concurred in as to the other officers. In leaving the office of President Prof. G. S. Albee made a graceful address thanking the association for the honor it had done him.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The various school superintendents held a superintendents' meeting this afternoon on which the following subjects were discussed:

"Relation of Superintendents to Quantity and Quality of Teachers"—Supts. John Nagle and L. D. Harvey.

"National Appropriation for Common Schools"—Supts. Albert Hardy and J. C. Emery.

"County Library"—Supts. B. M. Malone and D. H. Morgan.

Prof. I. W. Marshall, of Fitchburg, Mass., will lecture in the Congregational church to-night, on "An Evening in Wonderland or 'The National Park of the Yellowstone,'" which will be finely illustrated with stereoscopic views.

A large proportion of the teachers, spent the afternoon visiting the cotton factory and other points of interest in the city. The inclement weather necessitated the employment of busses, but that only added zest to the excursions.

It had been proposed to give a banquet at the Myers' house to-night, but owing to the continued rain, the local management decided not to have it.

Supt. Burton, of the Janesville schools, deserves a great deal of credit for his untiring efforts to insure the success of the Convention. The visiting teachers will recognize his zeal for their accommodation and amusement in the diversions provided by him and his assistants.

KISS ME—"TEACHERY" the new and exquisite little gem for the Teeth and Breath, has a beautifully plated metal screw top. Try a 5 cent sample. Sold by Prentiss & Evenson.

Our Glorious Independence.

What can be more glorious than to be independent of suffering, caused by dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, sick headache, nervous disease, emanating from the stomach. This can be easily gained by a timely use of BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER. Price \$1.00.

For sale by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other Exhibitions. Borden, Seileck & Co Agents, Chicago.

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